

serve in west Michigan. We stand with you and appreciate your professionalism, your courage, and your dedication to our community.

HONORING ROYCE CARTER

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to remember and honor a great American.

Mr. Royce Everett Carter of Blackshear, Georgia, passed away on September 12 at the age of 85.

Royce was born and raised in Georgia, and he lived in Pierce County for the past 52 years.

Committed to improving transportation and infrastructure in the State of Georgia, he had worked for the Georgia Department of Transportation as a project engineer for the State Highway Department until his retirement.

Royce worked on several projects with T.R. Long Engineering over the years, including the Royce E. Carter roundabout on New School Road, which was dedicated to the work he did throughout his life to improve his community.

He was a steadfast public servant who was always looking for opportunities to improve the lives around him.

In his limited free time, he enjoyed golf, and took his appreciation for it to new heights when he served on the board of the Lakeview Golf Club and eventually became president.

Royce loved his friends, his family, his community, and his church dearly, and he used every opportunity to make the most of the time he spent on this Earth.

Mr. Speaker, I am thankful for the life he lived, and I know his legacy will continue for years to come.

I know that every time I drive the Royce E. Carter roundabout, I will remember the impact he made on Georgia's First Congressional District.

UYGHUR FORCED LABOR DISCLOSURE ACT OF 2020

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, pursuant to House Resolution 1129, I call up the bill (H.R. 6270) to amend the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to require issuers to make certain disclosures relating to the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CUELLAR). Pursuant to House Resolution 1129, an amendment in the nature of a substitute consisting of the text of Rules Committee Print 116-64 is adopted and the bill, as amended, is considered read.

The text of the bill, as amended, is as follows:

H.R. 6270

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the “Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act of 2020”.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

Congress finds the following:

(1) Since early 2017, the Government of the People's Republic of China has conducted a policy of disappearance, mass internment, and imprisonment of Turkic Muslims, particularly Uyghurs, in China's Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR).

(2) Since 2014, Chinese authorities have detained between 800,000 and possibly up to three million Uyghurs, ethnic Kazakhs, Kyrgyz, and other ethnic minorities in forced education, training, and labor camps.

(3) The bi-partisan, bi-cameral Congressional-Executive Commission on China's 2019 Annual Report found numerous reports of forced labor associated with government repression of ethnic minority groups in the XUAR. Detainees performed forced labor in factories both within and outside of internment camps in XUAR.

(4) Radio Free Asia reported in January 2019 that authorities had also sent Uyghurs and Kazakhs from the XUAR to other provinces in China for forced labor.

(5) Comments in March 2018 from the president of the China National Textile and Apparel Council suggested that textile manufacturers were working with XUAR authorities to exploit forced labor.

(6) Companies that work in the XUAR are at great risk of complicity in the human rights abuses being committed in the region.

(7) In a March 2020 report, the Australian Strategic Policy Institute identified 27 factories in nine Chinese provinces that are using Uyghur labor transferred from Xinjiang. These factories indirectly supply global brands, including many American multinational companies.

(8) Forced labor in XUAR is Chinese government policy and due diligence efforts to ensure clean supply chains is nearly impossible due to mass surveillance, pervasive police presence, and intimidation of workers.

SEC. 3. DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.

Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (15 U.S.C. 78m) is amended by adding at the end the following:

“(s) DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN ACTIVITIES RELATING TO THE XINJIANG UYGHUR AUTONOMOUS REGION.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than the end of the 180-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this subsection, the Commission shall issue rules to require each issuer required to file an annual report under this section or section 15(d) or a proxy statement under section 14 to disclose in each such report or proxy statement whether, during the period covered by the report or proxy statement—

“(A) the issuer or any affiliate of the issuer, directly or indirectly, engaged with an entity or the affiliate of an entity to import—

“(i) manufactured goods, including electronics, food products, textiles, shoes, and teas, that originated in the XUAR; or

“(ii) manufactured goods containing materials that originated or are sourced in the XUAR;

“(B) with respect to any goods or materials described under subparagraph (A), whether the goods or material originated in forced labor camps; and

“(C) with respect to each manufactured good or material described under subparagraph (A)—

“(i) the nature and extent of the commercial activity related to such good or material;

“(ii) the gross revenue and net profits, if any, attributable to the good or material; and

“(iii) whether the issuer or the affiliate of the issuer intends to continue with such importation.

“(2) AVAILABILITY OF INFORMATION.—The Commission shall make all information disclosed

pursuant to this subsection available to the public on the website of the Commission.

“(3) REPORTS.—

“(A) ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS.—The Commission shall—

“(i) conduct an annual assessment of the compliance of issuers with the requirements of this subsection; and

“(ii) issue a report to Congress containing the results of the assessment required under clause (i).

“(B) GAO REPORT.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall periodically evaluate and report to Congress on the effectiveness of the oversight by the Commission of the disclosure requirements under this subsection.

“(4) DEFINITIONS.—In this subsection:

“(A) FORCED LABOR CAMP.—The term ‘forced labor camp’ means—

“(i) any entity engaged in the ‘mutual pairing assistance’ program which subsidizes the establishment of manufacturing facilities in XUAR;

“(ii) any entity using convict labor, forced labor, or indentured labor described under section 307 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1307); and

“(iii) any other entity that the Commission determines is appropriate.

“(B) XUAR.—The term ‘XUAR’ means the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.”.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The bill, as amended, shall be debatable for 1 hour, equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on Financial Services.

The gentlewoman from California (Ms. WATERS) and the gentleman from Michigan (Mr. HUIZENGA) each will control 30 minutes.

The Chair recognizes the gentlewoman from California.

GENERAL LEAVE

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days within which to revise and extend their remarks on H.R. 6270 and to insert extraneous material thereon.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from California?

There was no objection.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6270, the Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act of 2020, important legislation introduced by Representative WEXTON, a valued member of the Committee on Financial Services.

The Uyghurs are a Turkic-speaking Muslim group and are one of a number of Muslim groups in Xinjiang that are persecuted, arbitrarily arrested, detained in forced labor concentration camps, and even executed. It has been reported by human rights advocates that over 1 million people are being held by the Chinese Government in detention camps across the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region.

The Government of the People's Republic of China falsely refers to these concentration camps as vocational camps or reeducation camps.

Make no mistake: The truth is that today, in 2020, 1 million human beings are being held in concentration camps where they are beaten, starved, and forced to work long hours in conditions

that can only be described as inhumane. Their relatives often have no idea where they are or whether they are alive. They are dying each day due to the cruelty of their living conditions and the brutality of the Chinese Government, which executes them with impunity.

Within these concentration camps, the Uyghurs are used as slave labor to make goods and products for unsuspecting American consumers. Each day, millions of us unknowingly buy, use, and transport products made by the hands of people who are held in these government-run detention centers while their families wait for some proof of life that may never come.

Mr. Speaker, I urge all Members to vote for H.R. 6270.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume, and I rise today in opposition to H.R. 6270.

Republicans are unwavering in our support to hold China accountable for the human rights violations that are occurring in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region, or the XUAR.

We agree with each other on the facts on the ground, from the oppression that the Uyghurs are feeling, to the forced labor camps.

In fact, Mr. Speaker, I would remind my colleagues that we passed H.R. 6210 last week, literally last week, on a bipartisan basis to address these human rights violations.

Moreover, to date, the Trump administration has taken significant action to punish human rights violators in the region, including recent sanctions and additions to the Commerce Department's Entity List.

On the other hand, this window-dressing bill, put forth by the Democrats less than a month before the election and a week after we actually passed legislation, will not hold any bad actors accountable.

Adding additional mandatory disclosures for public companies is not the appropriate way to curtail human rights atrocities.

Sanctioning is the most effective way to hold these human rights abusers accountable.

The framework of this bill is deeply flawed. First, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the SEC, has no foreign policy expertise. The SEC's three-part mission is to: one, protect investors; two, maintain fair, orderly, and efficient markets; and third, facilitate capital formation here in the United States.

The Treasury and State Department handle the sanctions regime.

We should instead be working with both the State Department and Treasury to hold these bad actors accountable, not the Securities and Exchange Commission.

I would point out, Mr. Speaker, that we are working with the State Department and Treasury.

To be clear, this bill would require the SEC to issue rules regarding American companies, and only American companies, to disclose whether they or any of their affiliates directly or indirectly engaged with an entity or an affiliate of an entity to import not only goods from the XUAR, but also goods containing materials originating or sourced from the XUAR.

Now, we all have been talking about Disney a lot and a lot of other places that have had content from, seemingly, this area.

So now let's look at what this would mean for a manufacturer. Let's look at what this would mean in so many various areas of our economy.

This means that companies would be required to know if its affiliates, its suppliers, anyone they may have a relationship with, are "indirectly engaged with affiliates of certain companies."

So you may not be doing something directly, but an affiliate or a partner of yours may be doing something with an affiliate or a partner of somebody else that may be dealing and doing some business in that area.

This is a poorly constructed disclosure regime where a public company would be required to disclose impossible-to-discern information, and it would be liable for securities fraud, a very powerful word, if it is impossible to discern information that is not disclosed correctly.

So think about that. They may not know they are breaking the law, this law, but they would be held accountable for that.

Further, the bill does not contain a sunset clause, and the disclosure requirement would apply indefinitely even if behavior in the region has changed.

This bill's framework has proven disastrous.

Section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Act mandated disclosures relating to the use of conflict minerals that originated in the DRC, or the Democratic Republic of Congo, or an adjoining country. There is an entire Great Lakes region, they call it, in Africa.

The implementation of section 1502 cost billions of dollars—Democrat estimates put it at over \$7 billion—and the provisions led to devastating job losses, not here in America, but in Africa.

Mr. Speaker, this bill did not go through regular order either, I might add.

Committee Republicans have not had the opportunity to make substantive changes or suggestions, let alone examine the bill's likely harmful consequences.

So, again, just last week, the House passed H.R. 6210, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, to hold China accountable. That is where the responsibility lies, with China, not U.S. companies or the Securities and Exchange Commission.

□ 1130

Today, we are only trying to give a vulnerable Member and other Demo-

crats who feel the need to "get tough on China all of a sudden" a win—sad, in my opinion.

I urge my colleagues to oppose H.R. 6270, as it will limit opportunities for everyday investors, reduce the number of public companies, increase compliance costs on businesses, and may harm, actually, the Uyghurs themselves who this bill is intending to protect.

Let's go after China. Let's not go after the Uyghurs.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may consume to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. WEXTON), a distinguished member of the Financial Services Committee and the sponsor of this legislation.

Ms. WEXTON. Mr. Speaker, I thank Chairwoman WATERS for working with me on this important legislation and for her unwavering commitment to defending human rights and demanding accountability, two things that H.R. 6270 would do.

I also wish to thank Representatives JIM MCGOVERN and CHRIS SMITH for their leadership and commend them on their hard work on the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act, which passed the House overwhelmingly last week. Both of them have worked tirelessly to shine a light on the atrocities taking place in Xinjiang.

Speaker PELOSI pointed out that it was Congressman SMITH and Congressman Frank Wolf who, years ago, visited a forced labor camp and reported back to the U.S. Congress and to the world about what was happening there.

Frank Wolf held my seat in Virginia's 10th Congressional District for 34 years, so I am proud to continue his important work defending religious freedom and human rights. For that reason, I rise in strong support of H.R. 6270, the Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act.

This legislation is a critical and long-overdue human rights disclosure bill that will inform investors and the markets of publicly traded companies' passive complicity or active exploitation of one of the most pressing and ongoing human rights violations of our lifetime.

For years, the Government of the People's Republic of China has been engaged in the mass internment of religious minorities in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. Because of the well-documented and massive scale of abuses committed in the region, Xinjiang has become globally notorious for human rights violations, including the extensive use of forced labor.

Chinese authorities have used the pretext of terrorism to suspend civil and political rights, including the internment of more than 1 million Uyghurs and other ethnic minorities in reeducation centers across Xinjiang, where they are subjected to harsh abuse and forbidden from practicing their religious or cultural beliefs.

These reeducation centers also function as forced labor camps where various goods, especially those made from cotton, the region's top export, are manufactured with forced Uyghur labor and sent to producers and consumers around the world.

Chinese manufacturers are provided development assistance to build factories in or near the camps to take advantage of detainee labor. Through government-sponsored endeavors like the mutual pairing assistance program, former detainees are transferred from Xinjiang to other parts of China for factory labor, where they are separated from their families, live in segregated dormitories, and are assigned minders who monitor their every move.

It is important to point out that a lot of these workers were accomplished people in Uyghur society. We are talking about professors, doctors, and journalists, educated, successful people who had their livelihoods taken from them. Their only crime was being Uyghur.

Shockingly, reports show that many of these factories supply manufactured materials for some of the largest companies in the world, and some of these products are finding their way to U.S. consumers.

The U.S. has banned imports made with forced labor since 1930, and U.S. companies are required to exercise due diligence in order to better understand their supply chains and potential links to forced labor. But traditional human rights due diligence efforts are falling short in Xinjiang, where forced labor is widespread and systemic in the regional economy.

Xinjiang is also tightly controlled. Travel to the region is restricted, making efforts to audit supply chains nearly impossible. Auditors have reportedly been detained, threatened, and stopped at airports. Workers are intimidated not to talk.

Just last week, five supply chain auditing organizations pulled out of Xinjiang, citing restricted access and increased difficulty in meeting auditing standards.

Despite all of this, international companies continue to source from Xinjiang or allow products from labor from the region to come into their supply chains.

My legislation, the Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act, would require the SEC to issue rules requiring publicly traded companies to annually disclose imports of manufactured goods and materials that originate in or are sourced from Xinjiang.

Because of the strong likelihood that products from Xinjiang were created using forced labor from concentration camp prisoners, companies that import products and materials from the region face greater legal reputational and financial risks that may impact their short- and long-term value.

Just as important, shareholders and consumers have the right to know whether their hard-earned dollars are

being invested in companies whose supply chains benefit from forced labor. It is critical that publicly traded companies disclose this so that investors have the information that they need to make the best investment decisions possible and to ensure that no parts of our market or economy utilize forced labor or are complicit in further violations of human rights.

The gentleman from Michigan believes that sanctions would be a better option. Sanctions need to be part of the solution, and I, along with others, pushed the Trump administration to sanction the Chinese Government officials and entities. When they finally did, I finally supported that. I firmly agree with what they did.

But sanctions alone aren't effective. We need a multipronged approach that deals with the supply side and the demand side.

It was mentioned that it is not possible to exercise the kind of due diligence necessary. What price a human life? There are lots of opportunities for publicly traded companies to pressure their suppliers not to take advantage of this forced labor, and it could cause reputational and financial risks and burdens to the company if they are found out that they are profiting from this forced labor.

My bill, along with Chairman MCGOVERN's, H.R. 6270, which passed overwhelmingly last week, sends a strong message that the United States economy and the financial system will not tolerate human rights abuse. I urge my colleagues to support the Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Ohio (Mr. GONZALEZ).

Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition to H.R. 6270 before us here today.

China is the greatest existential threat that our country has faced in my lifetime. From their efforts to displace the U.S. as an international leader, to hurting our job creators and workers, to China's human rights abuses, the U.S. needs to work in a bipartisan and strategic way with our allies to fight back against the CCP.

That is why I was honored to serve on the House China Task Force that just today released our comprehensive report. From this report, we have recommended hundreds of policy proposals and ideas, over 60 percent of which are bipartisan, on the most effective ways to counter the Chinese Communist Party.

Unfortunately, this piece of legislation before us today misses the mark, though I do appreciate my colleagues' intent.

Once again, my colleagues on the other side of the aisle are attempting to use the SEC, which has no foreign policy expertise and whose mission is to, one, protect investors; two, maintain fair, orderly, and efficient markets; and, three, facilitate capital formation. This bill seeks to make that

group, the SEC, an enforcer to accomplish a policy objective completely unrelated to their mission and expertise.

This responsibility is better housed in the Treasury Department, where we do have the expertise and the tools to effectively punish those who support the grotesque human rights violations that the CCP inflicts on the Uyghurs.

One final point. I would like to remind everyone that this bill never went through a markup and received zero hearings on the Financial Services Committee, primarily because, as we all know, these virtual hearings are awful, to put it kindly. The virtual hearings do not work, and they serve as a tremendous disservice to our constituents.

Since the pandemic struck, we have not held a single markup as a committee. What is the purpose of our committee if we can't even figure out how to mark up a bill?

There is so much work to be done here, and we aren't seriously taking up any of it. We can and must find a way to safely and effectively hold real hearings and real markups in a socially distanced way so that we can do the job that the American people sent us here to do.

I urge my colleagues to oppose this legislation.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Texas (Mr. GREEN).

Mr. GREEN of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentlewoman, Ms. WEXTON, for bringing this legislation before the House.

To be very candid with you, upon reviewing the materials that have been submitted to me, I was absolutely amazed that this kind of activity is taking place.

Forced labor. Is that what they are calling it now when you force people to work, when you separate families, when you have persons denounce their religion, when you put them in reeducation centers? Is that what this is all about, forced labor?

I have a history that requires me to speak up and speak out on these issues. Forced labor is how I got to this country. If you understand my history, you have to understand why I am absolutely, totally, and completely opposed to what is happening to the Uyghurs. This is unconscionable, and it is unacceptable.

I am proud to be a person who will strongly recommend to my colleagues that we not allow this to continue. It is one thing to have the forced labor, and then to compound it by having American companies benefit from the forced labor, that is sinful. It is criminal in international courts, but it is also just sinful that American companies would participate in this kind of activity.

I think this notion that they should be audited, their supply chains should be audited, is more than reasonable. Why would we not want to know whether American companies are participating in this kind of behavior? We need to know.

How do we find out? Audit the supply chain. It just makes sense that we would do this.

I don't understand how we can oppose trying to find out if this kind of activity is being engaged in by American companies.

Finally, this: I don't understand how we consistently find people opposed to making inquiries about the suffering of other people. At some point, the people who are suffering have to be given some opportunity to have their suffering addressed. And it doesn't matter where they are in the world. Suffering has to be addressed. We cannot allow it to happen there because, if we do, it can happen here.

I am absolutely supportive of H.R. 6270, and I strongly encourage my colleagues to help us end the suffering of the Uyghur people.

I just spoke to a constituent who is of Chinese ancestry who said to me that she believes all of this to be true.

I just don't understand how we can oppose this piece of legislation, and I strongly urge my colleagues to support it.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire as to the time remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Michigan has 23 minutes remaining. The gentlewoman from California has 18 minutes remaining.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Virginia (Ms. WEXTON).

□ 1145

Mr. HUIZENGA. Parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Speaker.

Is it appropriate—

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will suspend. The gentlewoman from Virginia may yield for a parliamentary inquiry.

The gentlewoman is recognized.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Will the gentlewoman yield for a parliamentary inquiry?

Ms. WEXTON. The gentlewoman will not yield, no.

Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Michigan raises a couple of points in his argument saying that H.R. 6270 is redundant because of the McGovern bill. None of the disclosures that are required by this bill are required under H.R. 6210, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. There is no overlap. In fact, we worked very hard to make sure that the two bills were complementary.

H.R. 6210 imposes a disclosure obligation for certain activities the issuer is knowingly engaged in, which is appropriate in certain circumstances. Import-related activities are covered under H.R. 6270. The issuer would have an affirmative obligation to know their suppliers, so they would have to engage in due diligence to determine whether they were engaging in supporting these forced labor practices.

Companies that continue to import from the region despite the overwhelming evidence of forced labor practices should, at the very least, be required to actively audit their supply

chains, and that is what this legislation would require.

Another issue that was brought up by the gentleman from Michigan is that this is like a supply chain disclosure requirement under Dodd-Frank. Rule 1502 had required publicly traded companies to disclose whether their products contained certain minerals that have been known to finance violent conflicts in sub-Saharan Africa, but that comparison misses the point. The implication is that businesses will find these disclosure requirements so burdensome that they will have to divest from the region and local jobs will be lost.

The business environment is not the same in the DRC as it is in Xinjiang, where free enterprise does not exist and people are being put into concentration camps and work camps against their will. We should be pushing companies to reassess their supply chains in Xinjiang and find alternatives, preferably here in America, where they are not exploiting forced labor. Unlike legitimate mining jobs in the DRC, we want these forced labor jobs to go away.

Mr. HUIZENGA. Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, a report published earlier this year by the Australian Strategic Policy Institute noted that Nike, Adidas, and Apple all had supply chains that included Uyghur workers laboring under forced conditions. It is critical that investors in these companies be given the information they need to consider the legal, reputational, and financial risks associated with investing in these and other publicly traded U.S. companies with forced labor in their supply chain. And it is equally critical that, when required to disclose this information, these companies confront the reality of their choices and make decisions that don't contribute to suffering, racism, and death.

Representative WEXTON's bill, H.R. 6270, is a necessary step in ending this injustice. Her bill would require the SEC to issue rules requiring publicly traded companies to annually disclose imports of manufactured goods and materials that originate or are sourced in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. It would also require the SEC and the GAO to provide information to Congress regarding these disclosures, as well as oversight.

So I would like to just speak briefly to the misleading letter from the Chamber of Commerce opposing H.R. 6270 on the grounds that a similar supply chain due diligence effort—that is, section 1502 of the Dodd-Frank Act, the Congo conflict mineral law—failed and caused the situation to worsen. I am encouraged by their letter because, when your opponents have to use dishonest arguments to their make their case, Mr. Speaker, it means they have no legitimate ones to make.

So, despite every effort on the other side of the aisle to take down the con-

flict mineral law and to weaken and eliminate the conflict mineral rule, I am proud to say that support for section 1502 has been sustained by a sense of moral responsibility and by the fact that evidence is showing that the rule is having positive effects. Indeed, the conflict mineral rule continues to spur these intense efforts to operationalize and expand regional, national, and industry due diligence systems.

The U.N. Group of Experts on the DRC has reported that section 1502 “has had a massive and welcome impact so far, requiring chain participants all over the world to take due diligence and conflict financing seriously. This should not and must not be thrown away or weakened.”

Likewise, H.R. 6270 is a critical component of the effort by the House to marshal the might of the United States economy and American conscience to make clear the reprehensible nature of China's actions on a minority in its country.

This bill complements another bill that passed the House last week, H.R. 6210, the Uyghur Forced Labor Prevention Act. That bill provides mechanisms that will require the United States to establish a diplomatic strategy and issue reports that will assist all interested parties in implementing H.R. 6270 and provides complementary disclosures for public companies. So, if you supported H.R. 6210, Mr. Speaker, then you should also vote for H.R. 6270.

The bill before us also enjoys the support of a wide array of civic-minded organizations, including the AFL-CIO, Public Citizen, the Uyghur American Association, Human Rights First, and the Uyghur Human Rights Association.

We must all stand up against the unjust and inhumane treatment of the Uyghurs and push China to end this brutality once and for all. I believe that resolve will not weaken just because China happens to be the second largest economy in the world. Just as each Member of this Chamber knows that this is wrong, so do our U.S. companies, investors, and the American public.

So I would like to just relate to some of what Mr. GREEN has said as he tried to make our friends on the opposite side of the aisle understand why we are so invested in this legislation.

We are descendants of slaves—let me say that one more time; we are descendants of slaves—and when we learn about slavery anywhere in the world, we are opposed to it. There is no justification for it. It does not matter whether it is the principals or their associates who are involved with products and services, et cetera, as a result of slave labor. We are opposed to it, and we would ask our Members on the opposite side of the aisle to have a sensitivity to that when they oppose slavery no matter where it is and who is causing it.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENG. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I consume.

Let me just address the point that was just brought up, Mr. Speaker.

There is a sensitivity to that. There has been an injustice in our history, there is no doubt, and we need to address that now. Obviously, it was addressed at the time, but it has been ongoing.

But whether it was the slave trafficking that the chairlady was talking about or whether it was family members of my wife who were enslaved by Nazis in work camps or whether they are modern-day slave labor camps like this with the Uyghurs, this must be stamped out. This must be stamped out. We are in robust agreement about the problem and about the issue.

The question here is enforcement and responsibility. So, Mr. Speaker, I am going to read a quote from the head of the Securities and Exchange Commission. We heard about moral obligation and those kinds of things. This is what the head of the Securities and Exchange Commission said: "As we all know, the SEC has little or no experience in crafting trade sanctions or articulating and enforcing human rights policy, two areas which have not traditionally been within the purview of securities regulation."

This is from Mary Jo White, Barack Obama's head of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

So this is not a partisan issue. This is not a question of whether you support Uyghur slavery or not. I am offended if our colleagues are trying to portray it as that. I don't think they are, but that may be kind of how they are tinting it. And I might refer everybody to the fact that, last week, we passed a bipartisan bill addressing this very issue.

But this is about enforcement. This is about the State Department doing its job. This is about the Treasury Department doing its job, and, yes, our Financial Services Committee, which has done its job with sanctions. We are very much a part of that sanction regime with the Department of the Treasury.

So, please, Mr. Speaker, do not misunderstand, and please don't misconstrue opposition to this particular bill. Again, we have no disagreement about the atrocities. We have no disagreement about what is happening on the ground to the Uyghurs and, frankly, to others.

By the way, if this was about others, we would include others, but it is narrowed down to the Uyghurs.

So I am hoping and I am praying that this isn't just a political ploy to look tough on China, finally, but I hope this is really about helping people, because I know that is why I am here.

So I want to make sure, whether it is a young lady in the Philippines who is in sex slavery or whether it is a Uyghur in a labor camp or whether it was my wife's family that was imprisoned by

the Japanese in internment camps in Indonesia or in the Netherlands under the Nazis or whether it was our brothers and sisters who came here involuntarily as slaves, we have to recognize the evil and the sinfulness behind this, as my friend and colleague from Texas had talked about its being sinful. I wholeheartedly agree.

The question is: How are we going to remediate that and address it? Unfortunately, the Securities and Exchange Commission is not the right vehicle for that.

Mr. Speaker, I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire through the Chair if my colleague has any remaining speakers on his side. I have no further speakers, and I am prepared to close.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENG. Mr. Speaker, we are hoping to get one more person here who is on their way, so I continue to reserve the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume to help buy some time until the opposite side gets its speaker.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HUIZENG. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, we have had a good, robust conversation, and we have agreed violently here on the problem and on the issue that we need to address. Again, we have no disagreement about the atrocities against the Uyghurs. We have no disagreement about what is happening on the ground and the despicableness of the CCP, the Chinese Government.

Mr. Speaker, I really hope that it is not simply that the Democrats are wanting to appear "tough on China" by pushing through an empty window dressing bill that hurts U.S. investors and companies but, unfortunately, simply pays lip service to the Uyghurs with a framework that has already been proven disastrous.

And I just read a short while ago the quote from Barack Obama's head of the Securities and Exchange Commission, Mary Jo White, who said that the Securities and Exchange Commission is not equipped for this. Using the SEC as social police didn't work with conflict minerals, and it won't work as we all attempt to protect the Uyghurs.

□ 1200

I would remind my Democrat colleagues, again, that a year ago, Republicans put forth strong proposals to prohibit taxpayer-backed financing through the Export-Import Bank from going to the CCP, the Chinese Communist Party, the Chinese Government. Our proposals had real teeth in them.

Sadly, the Democrats on our committee rejected this proposal with no real explanation. So instead, Democrats want to target our securities laws

and make the SEC responsible for foreign policy. In fact, targeting our securities law is the Democrats' solution for virtually everything—climate change, outsourcing, conflict minerals, not enough mustard at the ballpark. It is not the job of the SEC to make sure that these things are happening. It is our job and Treasury's job and the State Department's job to make sure that those sanctions are in place.

This bill does not target the problem. Instead, it simply puts, not just inconvenient duties on the plates of these publicly traded companies, no, it accuses them of fraud—fraud—over something that is impossible for them to determine. On top of it, it requires enforcement from an agency that simply cannot do it.

Sanctioning bad actors is the appropriate and most effective way to punish human rights abusers, as sanctions hurt the Chinese Communist Party without hurting the Uyghurs or the American capital markets or other investors and employees around the world. And ironically, sanctions cover everyone. If you are a privately held company that is using materials from a source that is under sanctions, guess what? You just broke the law. You can't do that.

Now under this, if we are only using the SEC, guess who the SEC applies to? Publicly traded companies only. So those private companies could still go along their merry way doing business with those folks. Yet, these publicly traded companies have this massive burden put on them, enforced by an agency that says it cannot enforce them. I would like to see everyone covered, not just these publicly traded companies.

Mr. Speaker, both the House and the administration have taken meaningful action to combat human rights violators in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region. This includes recent sanctions imposed by the administration on a number of China's 25-member ruling Politburo and party secretary of the region, as well as additions to the Commerce Department's Entity List.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I request my colleagues oppose H.R. 6270, not because we don't agree on the goal, not that we don't want to make sure that the Uyghurs are protected, but because using an agency to enforce the law is the wrong direction to go. We are literally asking the street department to go be the police department. And whether you are doing the fire department or the street maintenance, or something else in the city government, you may be good at that but that doesn't mean you are a good police department or a good fire department. So let's not ask the SEC to do that job, the job of the State Department.

Mr. Speaker, this is only going to be hurting those American investors, those American companies, everyday investors, who are trying to make sure that they get a reasonable return, yet, have a concern to protect the Uyghurs

that, unfortunately, this bill fails to do.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, may I inquire how much time I have remaining.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman has 10 minutes remaining.

Ms. WATERS. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, disclosure may seem to be a small thing. It is a powerful thing. It will force publicly traded companies to audit their supply chains and ensure investors are better informed regarding their investments. Moreover, the reports Congress will receive under this legislation will help us shape our future legislative efforts.

In its letter, supporting H.R. 6270, the Uyghur American Association stated:

Passing the Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act of 2020, H.R. 6270, is one necessary step in leveraging our collective power to put a stop to this genocide.

Mr. Speaker, let me just take a moment to talk about slavery. And as I mentioned earlier, those of us who are descendants of slaves are very much always interested in what we can do to stop slavery wherever it is or to stop it before it starts.

Mr. Speaker and Members, let me just say, while my friend on the opposite side of the aisle makes an argument about the inconvenience and the loss of money to American firms, slavery is always about money. Slavery in this country was about labor. It was about using those who they brought over on slave ships from Africa to pick cotton, and to enrich those owners on the plantations that were involved with cotton as its major trade, as its major source of income and profit.

So we cannot be sympathetic to any argument that talks about it is going to inconvenience investors or American companies. Slavery is about exploitation and the use of other human beings in order, basically, to derive a profit from their work and from the fact that they are slaves. So when my friend on the opposite side of the aisle talks about, he, too, is sympathetic to the arguments that are made against slavery—and he points out that his own wife was a victim of slavery, as he talks about what happened to her and her family, as we all know, and we certainly are opposed to the Holocaust and what happened—let us focus on the fact that whether you are talking about the Holocaust or whether you are talking about slavery with the Uyghurs, whether you are talking about slavery that we experienced as African Americans brought over on slave ships, slavery is slavery no matter where it takes place.

So, no, we are not sympathetic to the fact that investors may lose money if, in fact, we stop slavery. We are not sympathetic to the fact that it is an inconvenience and that somehow the SEC should not be burdened with the responsibility to deal with this, they don't know how to deal with this.

Well, I will tell you something: History has taught us that for all of those who turned their backs and said, they didn't understand, they didn't see, but they didn't agree, but they didn't know what was going on, that is how these injustices continue, when people turn a blind eye.

I don't care whether it is the SEC or any other agency of government who can make the argument that they are not equipped to do what we are asking them to do. Then go and get your act together and get equipped because the Congress of the United States is charging you with this responsibility. And when you tell me that we should respect the SEC, saying that it has not had the kind of experience that is needed in order to deal with this issue, let me just share with you that I don't care whether it is an appointee by Obama or anybody else. One of the reasons I have created a subcommittee on diversity and inclusion is because most of the agencies of government, particularly in financial services, you don't have people who look like me who are going to stand up and take on these issues.

Unfortunately, a lack of caring, a lack of understanding, a lack of experience—or whatever you want to call it—we are about opening up these agencies so that we have people who will stand up, just like I am standing up here today, and teach you about that which you don't know, or you don't understand.

So when I take a look at the SEC or the OCC or the Treasury or the Federal Reserve, none of them, none of them have people in management positions who will talk about the experiences of those in this country—African Americans and our ancestors—in a way that will create the sensitivity for change. So we are always focused and centered on justice, and we understand injustice when we see it—we feel it very deeply—and we are opening up these agencies and we are providing the leadership on diversity and inclusion so that we can get people in these agencies who are willing to do the job and to help share the information that is needed to create change.

Mr. Speaker, again, I urge my colleagues to support this legislation, which is a most important step towards protecting our investors and doing our part as global citizens. It is our moral imperative to do everything we can to stand up against injustice.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. All time for debate has expired.

Pursuant to House Resolution 1129, the previous question is ordered on the bill, as amended.

The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

MOTION TO RECOMMIT

Mr. McHENRY. Mr. Speaker, I have a motion to recommit at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. McHENRY. In its current form, yes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. McHenry moves to recommit the bill H.R. 6270 to the Committee on Financial Services with instructions to report the same back to the House forthwith with the following amendment:

Page 3, after line 2, insert the following:

(9) The bi-partisan, bi-cameral Congressional Executive Commission on China's 2019 Annual Report made recommendations to address the human rights atrocities occurring in the XUAR, including recommending the Administration "aggregate policy responses within the U.S. Government to address gross human rights violations in the XUAR, including by Using Global Magnitsky Human Rights Accountability Act (Public Law No. 114-328) sanctions to hold accountable Chinese business entities and officials complicit in the mass internment and surveillance of Uyghurs and other Turkic Muslim minorities and to encourage like-minded allies to issue their own sanctions".

(10) In the same report, the Commission recommended Holding Chinese Government Officials Accountable for Abuses by levying financial sanctions against Chinese officials complicit in human rights violations against the Uyghur people in XUAR.

(11) The Trump Administration has taken meaningful action to combat human rights violators in the Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region (XUAR), including recent sanctions and additions to the Commerce Department's Entity List.

(12) Targeted sanctions, such as financial sanctions led by the Department of Treasury, are the more effective method for addressing the issue of human rights violations against the Uyghurs by authorities of the People's Republic of China and for punishing those bad actors.

Add at the end the following:

SEC. 4. SENSE OF CONGRESS.

The sense of the Congress is the following:

(1) Using securities law is misguided and will not protect the vulnerable in the XUAR nor does it appropriately target or punish those that continue to oppress them.

(2) Attempts to address human rights violations of the type being committed against the Uyghur people in XUAR using the securities laws will not improve the quality of life for the Uyghur people. Freedom for the Uyghur people will only come by holding the Chinese Communist Party accountable.

SEC. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.

The amendment made by section 3 shall take effect on the date that the commissioners of the Securities and Exchange Commission unanimously report to Congress that the amendment required by section 3 will improve the lives of the oppressed in the XUAR and ultimately lead to their freedom, target bad actors in the Chinese Communist Party in a more effective manner than sanctions would, and will cause no negative impact on the population similar to the unintended negative effects caused by the conflict minerals provisions under section 13(p) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

Mr. McHENRY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to dispense with the reading of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentleman from North Carolina is recognized for 5 minutes in support of his motion.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, this amendment will not kill the bill. It will make this a serious piece of legislation rather than just a political talking point, which is what it currently is. The legislation will then target real human rights abuses.

Mr. Speaker, Republicans in this House have been standing against the Chinese Communist Party and the rising threat it presents, not only to the American businesses in our community, in our economy, but also to national security. And Republicans have also worked to address the atrocities committed against the Uyghur people, including in the House Committee on Financial Services. Republicans stand with the Trump administration against communism and the global threat the Chinese Government poses, while Democrats have excused the Chinese Communist Party's actions for years.

Just last year, we offered House Democrats an opportunity in the Committee on Financial Services, to stand up against the Chinese Communist Party, and they didn't. And we offered them the opportunity to stand against human rights abuses against religious minorities in China, and they didn't work with us.

We had those votes when we considered the reauthorization of U.S. Export-Import Bank. Instead of joining us, Democrats voted to allow companies owned by the Chinese Communist Party to receive U.S.-taxpayer subsidies, subsidies that support the very people committing these human rights atrocities in which they are now, all of a sudden, a few days before the election, against.

Mr. Speaker, if you look at that vote tally, you will see today's bill's sponsor's name. She voted against these Republican measures to hold the Chinese Communist Party accountable, including holding them accountable for abuses against the Uyghur people. So what has changed?

Mr. Speaker, I would submit that it is an election that has made these things more of a reality for these Democrats that were very weak on communist China. Democrats in the House failed to stand up for the American people and stand against the human rights abuses of the Uyghur people. And now 33 days before the election, they are scrambling to look tough on China.

□ 1215

Let me be clear: This bill is not tough on China. It actually won't do the things that the bill's sponsor is saying and committee Democrats are saying.

If we really want to be tough on China, we would target and sanction those responsible to the greatest extent possible. That is what we did in a bipartisan way last week with a good

bill that is very workable. We would support a whole-of-government approach to combat the rising threat and ensure the freedom of the Uyghur people.

This bill doesn't do that. This bill uses the same mechanisms that have previously failed in their intended purpose. In fact, the last time the Democrats paid lip service to similar human rights abuses in the Democratic Republic of Congo, they failed to support the Congolese miners, while at the same time costing American companies an estimated \$7 billion. That is just one example.

If you need more evidence that the Democrats are not serious about combating the Chinese Communist Party, just look at their new COVID relief bill, which would send more than \$170 billion to the Chinese Government. What does that do for small businesses and their employees who are still hurting and need our support because of COVID?

Now, there are many good news items here. Because Democrats are feeling vulnerable on China leading up to this election, we were able to get together on some pieces of legislation that would do some positive things in terms of our relationship with China and holding them accountable. The bill last week is a good example of that.

The bill before us today is nothing more than a press release for an election. I think we will see that. I think we will probably see Democrats using this in campaign ads, maybe.

My amendment recognizes that sanctioning is the most effective way to punish bad actors and to address the human rights violations in Xinjiang, in the Uyghur Autonomous Region, as recommended by the bipartisan, bicameral Congressional-Executive Committee on China in their 2019 report, the very same report, I might add, that the author of this bill cites in her bill to describe the atrocities against the Uyghur people.

It also ensures the bill accomplishes its intended purpose: cracking down on the Chinese Communist Party and ending the human rights atrocities in the ongoing struggle that the Uyghur people are facing.

A vote for this amendment says that you are serious about addressing the threats of China and what it poses to our national security. A vote for this amendment says that we are serious about ending the human rights atrocities and serious as legislators.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support this motion to recommit, urge its adoption, and I yield back the balance of my time.

Ms. WEXTON. Mr. Speaker, I claim time in opposition to this motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. WEXTON. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman is trying to make this about me, and nothing could be further from

the truth. This is about the Uyghur people. This is not about me. This is not about an election.

Before I was even elected to Congress, I met with Uyghur Muslims in my district. I have one of the largest populations of Uyghur diaspora in my district, and they told me their horrible stories about relatives who disappeared into the camps, who perished in those camps. So don't try to make this about me.

Before I came to Congress, I served in the Virginia State Senate, and there we had an expression for when people tried to change our bills on the floor or on the fly, and that was, "Get your own bill."

It is disappointing that my Republican colleagues are politicizing this issue and opposing this bill, especially when we have been hearing for so long how Democrats are weak on China. But, when given the chance to hold the Chinese Government responsible for gross human rights abuses and reveal the extent of the system of forced labor, it turns out Republicans aren't all that interested.

Crimes against humanity, and perhaps even genocide, are being committed by the Chinese Government. Republicans talk a good game, but only if it doesn't create any kind of burden on U.S. corporations or their profit margins, profit that may be earned off of the backs of slave labor.

During debate on this bill, the other side made it clear that they don't believe that corporations, publicly traded companies, should be held responsible for knowing the origins of their products. The other side is saying that companies can turn a blind eye to genocide and not have to disclose to their shareholders about the use of slave labor in their supply chains.

This MTR is more of the same. It neuters the bill and adds a sense of Congress. Well, Congress has a sense already: The exploitation and enslavement of the Uyghurs must stop. Americans don't want to purchase goods made with slave labor.

So maybe my colleagues are following the lead of the President, who seems to be okay with what is happening in Xinjiang. When given the opportunity to confront Xi over the mass internment of Uyghurs, Trump actually encouraged them to carry on building the camps. He said it was "the right thing to do." That is according to his former National Security Advisor, John Bolton.

With only the interpreters present, Xi had explained to Trump why he was basically building concentration camps in Xinjiang. According to our interpreter, Trump said that Xi should go ahead and build the camps, which Trump thought was exactly the right thing to do.

Maybe you don't believe John Bolton—I certainly question his integrity—but Donald Trump admitted it. When he was asked, he said: "Well, we were in the middle of a major trade deal."

Mr. Speaker, we are better than this. With this bill, we can stand up against forced labor; we can stand up against genocide; we can stand up for religious freedom and the Uyghur people by defeating this motion to recommit and passing the Uyghur Forced Labor Disclosure Act.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, the previous question is ordered on the motion to recommit.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the yeas appeared to have it.

Mr. MCHENRY. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3 of House Resolution 965, the yeas and nays are ordered.

Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, further proceedings on this question are postponed.

HOLLY VETERANS MEMORIAL POST OFFICE

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Reform be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5954) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 108 West Maple Street in Holly, Michigan, as the "Holly Veterans Memorial Post Office", and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5954

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. HOLLY VETERANS MEMORIAL POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 108 West Maple Street in Holly, Michigan, shall be known and designated as the "Holly Veterans Memorial Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Holly Veterans Memorial Post Office".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

NORMAN DUNCAN POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Reform be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4971) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service

located at 15 East Market Street in Leesburg, Virginia, as the "Norman Duncan Post Office Building", and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 4971

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. NORMAN DUNCAN POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 15 East Market Street in Leesburg, Virginia, shall be known and designated as the "Norman Duncan Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Norman Duncan Post Office Building".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

POSTMASTER ROBERT INGRAM SR. POST OFFICE

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Reform be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 5307) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 115 Nicol Avenue in Thomasville, Alabama, as the "Postmaster Robert Ingram Sr. Post Office", and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 5307

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. POSTMASTER ROBERT INGRAM SR. POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 115 Nicol Avenue in Thomasville, Alabama, shall be known and designated as the "Postmaster Robert Ingram Sr. Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Postmaster Robert Ingram Sr. Post Office".

AMENDMENT OFFERED BY MR. CONNOLLY

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I have an amendment at the desk.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike all after the enacting clause and insert the following:

SECTION 1. POSTMASTER ROBERT INGRAM POST OFFICE.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 115

Nicol Avenue in Thomasville, Alabama, shall be known and designated as the "Postmaster Robert Ingram Post Office".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Postmaster Robert Ingram Post Office".

Mr. CONNOLLY (during the reading). Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that further reading be dispensed with.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title of the bill was amended so as to read: "A bill to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 115 Nicol Avenue in Thomasville, Alabama, as the 'Postmaster Robert Ingram Post Office'".

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

RAY CHAVEZ POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Reform be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 3005) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13308 Midland Road in Poway, California, as the "Ray Chavez Post Office Building", and ask for its immediate consideration in the House.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The text of the bill is as follows:

H.R. 3005

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. RAY CHAVEZ POST OFFICE BUILDING.

(a) DESIGNATION.—The facility of the United States Postal Service located at 13308 Midland Road in Poway, California, shall be known and designated as the "Ray Chavez Post Office Building".

(b) REFERENCES.—Any reference in a law, map, regulation, document, paper, or other record of the United States to the facility referred to in subsection (a) shall be deemed to be a reference to the "Ray Chavez Post Office Building".

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHAPLAIN (CAPT.) DALE GOETZ MEMORIAL POST OFFICE BUILDING

Mr. CONNOLLY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Oversight and Reform be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H.R. 4725) to designate the facility of the United States Postal Service located at 8585 Criterion Drive in